

Algeria	4.00	Den.	1.15	Rolls Royce	0.70	Belgium	2.25	France	1.00	Spain	1.00
Canada	1.00	Germany	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	France	1.00	Italy	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Japan	1.00	U.K.	1.00	West Germany	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.	1.00

## Head of Afrikaner Secret Society Opts for Multiracial Dialogue

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service  
JOHANNESBURG — The chairman of South Africa's powerful Broederbond, an Afrikaner secret society long dedicated to maintaining racial segregation, has opted for multiracial dialogue, and has met with members of the African National Congress.

The Broederbond, or League of Brothers, has been dedicated to the preservation of white domination and has a penchant for darkly dramatic ritual. It is considered to have invented the apartheid system of extreme segregation and white-minority control.

The society is believed to exercise enormous influence at every level of Afrikaner political and cultural life and to be an important factor in appointments to important government posts.

In what appears to represent an about-face for the organization, its chairman, Pieter J. de Lange, now speaks of using the Broederbond as a "contact agency" to help people of different races and political viewpoints meet one another.

Mr. de Lange, 60, recently resigned as head of Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg to devote himself to promoting dialogue and understanding among the racial groups in South Africa.

According to the authors of a 1979 book called "The Super-Afrikaners," which exposed the activities and much of the membership of the Broederbond, most senior cabinet ministers are members. The authors said it was not possible for any nonmember to become prime minister. The position is now called state president and is held by Pieter W. Botha, who the book listed as a Broederbond member.

The organization also exerts considerable influence over the Dutch Reformed Church, to which most Afrikaners belong, and the South African Broadcasting Corp., which has a monopoly over television and radio.

The reason he is trying to encourage dialogue, Mr. de Lange said, is that he believes South African society is undergoing a transformation. He likened it to tectonic plates shifting in the earth and eventually causing shifts in geological structures that create new seas and continents, leaving living creatures to adapt to a new environment.

What worries Mr. de Lange is that he doubts whether South Africa's political parties and other organizations are capable of that adaptation. They are too superficial in their approach and are producing a confusion of different plans, he said. There is too little mutual trust to deal with the issues coherently. This is what the Broederbond chairman wants to rectify.

"The lack of trust is the result of a lack of meaningful contact," he said last week, in one of the few interviews focusing on the group that any member of the society has given. "There is a tremendous need for more contact to build up mutual understanding. I am hoping that I will get support for this in the Broederbond, even if it's not full support. The advantage of using the Broederbond for this is that it spreads all over the country."

Mr. de Lange said Monday that "I would state clearly that I am not in favor of negotiations with the ANC as long as they insist that power must be handed over to them and as long as they employ violent means to achieve this end," Reuters reported.

Already the Broederbond chairman has held talks with some leading members of the outlawed Afri-



A Palestinian refugee in Beirut's Burj al-Brajneh camp guarding her food on Monday after Shiite Muslim militia men allowed women permission to leave the camp to shop. The measure followed an outbreak of scurvy in the camp.

## Runcie in Joint Pact On Waite

### Tehran Replies To Archbishop's Hostage Offer

The Associated Press  
NICOSIA — In an exchange of letters, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered to try to determine the whereabouts of at least one Iranian missing in Lebanon since 1982, and Iran promised to help find Terry Waite, the missing Church of England envoy.

The texts of the two letters were

### Beirut's Amal militia moves south to fight Israelis, Page 2.

read Monday over Tehran radio. The radio, monitored in Nicosia, did not say when the letters were sent.

Tehran radio said that Archbishop Robert Runcie offered to help find three Iranians missing in Lebanon, but his office in London said that the proposal involved a single Iranian.

In Paris, meanwhile, Amis Nacache, a convicted Lebanese terrorist, called on the Revolutionary Justice Organization on Monday to spare the life of Jean-Louis Normandin, a Frenchman whom the pro-Iranian organization has threatened to execute.

Mr. Nacache asked the group "in the name of our common struggle to spare the life of the innocent Normandin." Agence France-Presse reported.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization said Saturday that Mr. Normandin, who was captured on March 8, 1986, had been tried and the sentence to execute him would be handed down within 48 hours. By Monday night there had been no word on his fate.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris that the Monday night deadline set by the Revolutionary Justice Organization was the moment when the sentence against Mr. Normandin would be revealed and was not a deadline for the hostage's death.

"No time was given for an execution," the spokesman said, speaking on condition that he not be identified.

Mr. Nacache, 33, is serving a life prison term for the attempted assassination of a former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiari, in 1980.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization had demanded clarification from France over a statement made Tuesday by President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand seemed to reject a pardon for Mr. Nacache and said that France would continue to sell weapons to Iraq.

Mr. Mitterrand said months ago that he would be willing to pardon Mr. Nacache if all French hostages in Lebanon were freed at one time. But on Tuesday he appeared to retract that possibility.

Lebanon's top-ranking Shiite Moslem cleric said shortly before the Monday deadline that Mr. Normandin probably would be spared.

"I have conducted difficult negotiations to save the life of hostage Jean-Louis Normandin," said Sheikh Mohammed Mehdi Shamseddine, vice chairman of the Higher Shiite Council, which governs

See HOSTAGES, Page 2.

## Icahn Is Target Of SEC Inquiry

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Carl C. Icahn, the corporate raider, acknowledged Monday that he is one of the targets of an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission into possible violations of securities laws.

Mr. Icahn, who heads and controls Trans World Airlines Inc., made the acknowledgment in a filing TWA was required to make with the SEC disclosing its 14.8-percent stake in USAir Group.

Further details, Page 9.



Stripes from London's 'hot couture.' Hebe Dorsey reports on the mostly tame showings. Page 6.

### GENERAL NEWS

■ The U.S. Navy is close to having the 600-ship fleet that Ronald Reagan sought. Page 3.

■ Ten Soviet dissidents abroad assailed changes by Mikhail Gorbachev as cosmetic. Page 6.

### SPORTS

■ Paraguay beat the United States in another Davis Cup tennis upset. Page 15.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. factory use reached 79.9 percent of capacity last month, the highest in a year. Page 9.

■ Japan accused South Korea of violating GATT regulations by discriminating against Japanese goods. Page 9.

## Sale Halted Yugoslavia Indicates Work Stoppages Of Chip Firm Are More Widespread Than Reported To Japanese

The Associated Press  
BELGRADE — The official Yugoslav press agency Tanjug acknowledged Monday that strikes triggered by a wage freeze imposed last month were more widespread than originally reported and indicated that more unrest was likely.

Tanjung disclosed that work stoppages prompted by February emergency laws that froze the pay of many workers had spread virtually across the country.

The press agency said that 1,000 workers struck for an unspecified period at 11 concerns in Serbia, 200 workers stopped work in the southern province of Kosovo for 12 days and an unspecified number struck for as long as two days in a coal mine in Pijevlja in Montenegro.

It added that teachers in Serbia had shown solidarity with other protests by refusing to collect their pay, rather than by stopping work.

In initial reports on the labor unrest, Tanjug said that Croatia was the only area hit by strikes, with several thousand workers stopping work at 40 concerns in half a dozen cities.

Strikes have increased as the government seeks to contain inflation, which reached 90 percent last year.

Caution has marked reporting on the strikes in Yugoslavia's state-

## Dutch Port Is Shaken by Labor Strife

### Layoffs Are Key Issue in 9-Week Rotterdam Dispute

By Peter Mzaas  
International Herald Tribune  
ROTTERDAM — The world's largest port is in trouble.

A series of strikes in Rotterdam has slowed activity in the general cargo sector for the past two months and caused concern throughout the rest of the port.

Employers fear the labor dispute could harm Rotterdam's reputation and drive business away to Antwerp or Hamburg.

"In the long run, the union will just destroy its own employment," said Jacques Schoutour, chairman of the port employers association. "When we become too expensive, and when we don't provide the right services, customers will go to other ports."

But Bert Duyms, spokesman for the transport union, blames the employers association for the strike and says that any harm done to the port's business will only be temporary.

"This hurts the reputation of Rotterdam," he said, referring to the nine-week labor dispute, which was sparked by the association's move to lay off 350 workers in the general cargo sector.

"That is bad for us," he said, "but after the strike action is finished the customers will return to Rotterdam."

Strikes by about 4,500 workers in the general cargo sector have caused approximately nine million guilders (\$4.3 million) in lost income from ships now calling on other ports, the employers say. Trunkers and railroads are also losing millions.

The stakes in the dispute are much higher than the immediate impact on the Rotterdam port, which employs about 11,000 people and handles about 250 million tons of cargo a year.

In general terms, Rotterdam is the country's economic heart. Business generated by the port — rail traffic, trucking, the petrochemical industry and banking — may account for 10 percent of the Dutch economy, according to Mr. Schoutour. Every job in the port may create as many as 10 jobs in other sectors, he said.

If the labor dispute is not speedily resolved, and if the port's business erodes, then the rest of the country will feel the pinch.

"Nobody knows precisely how Rotterdam affects the Dutch economy," said Mr. Duyms. "But this

### Schlumberger said that the two companies had terminated the agreement in principle reached in October, but did not say whether the decision was mutual.

Fujitsu had no immediate comment. The company's public-relations officers in New York said they were unaware that the agreement had been called off until contacted by reporters.

Schlumberger, the world's largest oil-field services company, cited the political controversy and said it appeared unlikely that the sale could be completed in a reasonable amount of time.

Analysts said they thought Schlumberger might have another buyer in mind.

Last week, both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige indicated strong opposition to the sale.

Government officials have said the sale could reduce the competitiveness of U.S. semiconductor chip makers by putting advanced technology into Japanese hands.

Fairchild makes a special type of



TROOP TALKS — Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, right, with Spain's defense minister, Narciso Serra i Serra, arriving Monday in Madrid for talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Mr. Weinberger is trying to break a deadlock over the U.S. military presence in Spain, which has threatened to expel all U.S. forces unless an agreement on cutting troop levels is reached by the end of this year.

## In Portugal, a Chafing With Modernity



Shoppers walking down a crowded street in the Portuguese capital.

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service  
LISBON — On a narrow cobblestone street in this capital of peeling paint and faded glories, about 30 Portuguese wearing heavy shoes and cloth caps were huddled in a small bar one night recently singing of loyal mothers, lost loves and better times.

As one after another opened his heart and poured out his soul over three-cent cups of rough wine, Carlos Reis, 73, could resist no longer. He said his doctor had prohibited him from singing because of a bad heart, but the music was *fado*, Portuguese folk music, and so Mr. Reis closed his eyes and began to the strum of a guitar.

"I don't pass the night well without *fado*," he sang, his voice clear and sonorous. "I don't pass the night well without wine."

It was a haunting echo of a melancholy that permeates all of Portugal, a country of 10 million people. The Portuguese call it *saudade*, which is defined as a peculiarly Portuguese phenomenon that means part nostalgia for the past, part longing for the future and part uncertainty about the present.

In the second year of Portugal's membership in the European Community, and the 13th year since a revolution brought democracy to the country, it is that uncertainty that to an outsider seems to grip the nation.

Both in and out of the Social

See PORTUGAL, Page 2.

## Cynically, Madison Ave. Waives Flag

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Madison Avenue, which if nothing else strives to stay in tune with America's moods, is abandoning the warm, patriotic themes that were widely used in advertising for several years.

Advertisers instead are returning to an old-fashioned emphasis on product quality or are giving their commercials an attention-grabbing, high-tech music video look. And here and there, a new theme is emerging: sometimes cynical, sometimes skeptical view of the world.

The change began in the middle of last year, when many ad agencies determined that commercials employing flag-waving images were overused. But advertising experts say it has picked up speed in recent months as scandals on Wall Street and President Ronald Reagan's difficulties in the Iran-contra affair have raised the level of skepticism about leadership and institutions.

Advertising based on patriotic or all-American imagery "should very soon disappear completely now that the president's popularity is slipping and people

## Right Gains 9 Seats in Finnish Vote

HELSINKI — Conservatives gained nine parliamentary seats in Finland's general elections over the last two days and appeared set to rejoin the government after 21 years in opposition, officials said Monday night.

With 98.8 percent of votes counted, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's Social Democrats had lost just one of the party's 57 seats in the 200-seat Eduskunta, or parliament, despite a 2.2 percentage point drop in support.

The Social Democrats took 24.3 percent of the vote, the conservatives 23.2 percent, the Centrists 17.7 percent, the Communists 13.6 percent and the Greens 4.1 percent.

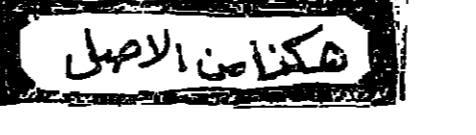
The rest of the vote was divided among minor parties.

Ilkka Suominen, the leader of the conservative National Coalition Party, celebrating his party's record 33 seats in parliament, said, "We look forward to getting into government after 21 years in opposition."

He added, "I can't imagine how this result can keep us out."

Despite early pledges that he would resign if his party fared badly, Mr. Sorsa said that protracted negotiations would be necessary

See VOTE, Page 6.



# Amal Militia, Forced Out of Beirut, Moves South to Fight Israelis

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service  
BEIRUT — Hundreds of Moslem militia fighters who left West Beirut last month after the arrival of Syrian troops have moved to southern Lebanon to fight against Israel, according to police sources and press reports here.

The leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal movement, Nabih Berri, announced that his militia would now concentrate on "liberating southern Lebanon" from the Israelis, who have declared the territory just north of the Israeli-Lebanese border to be a "security zone."

Lebanese newspapers said that as many as 1,000 militiamen were training in hit-and-run operations as part of an effort to force the Israelis to leave Lebanese territory.

The militiamen moved to new locations after 7,000 Syrian soldiers deployed in the mainly Moslem western part of the capital to end factional fighting.

Mr. Berri spoke at a news conference in Beirut on Saturday, 24 hours after Amal had taken responsibility for an attack in southern Lebanon in which an Israeli army officer was killed and another soldier was wounded.

The incident occurred inside the Israeli-designated security zone, an area about six miles (10 kilometers) deep that extends along the entire 50-mile border. The territory is patrolled by Israeli soldiers aided by a 2,000-man Christian militia known as the South Lebanon Army.

Mr. Berri also held talks Saturday with Lieutenant General Gustav Hagglund, commander of the 5,800-member United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

A news agency, Al Markaziyah, reported that General Hagglund had conveyed a warning from the Israelis to Mr. Berri, who is minister of justice and South Lebanon affairs in the Lebanese cabinet.

According to the agency, Israel said its soldiers would use "scorched earth" tactics in southern Lebanon if raids against its soldiers and the South Lebanon Army continued.

The Druze Moslem leader, Walid Jumblatt, expressed hope on Saturday that Syrian deployment in West Beirut "would give patriots

the chance" to fight Israel. He spoke at a ceremony in the Chouf mountains for the graduation of cadets of his Progressive Socialist Party militia.

The fighting in West Beirut was mainly between Druze and Amal forces. An estimated 1,500 Druze fighters relocated in the Chouf, southeast of Beirut, after leaving the capital.

Moslem fundamentalists of the pro-Iran Hezbollah, or Party of God, also evacuated West Beirut. Many of them resettled in the city's mainly Shiite southern outskirts, while others went to southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah leads the "Islamic resistance movement" that has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks against the Israelis and the South Lebanon Army in the Israeli security zone.

Amal militiamen continue to fight sporadic gunbattles with guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization entrenched in Palestinian districts in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. The violence there has declined since it started in October. The Shiite movement has also relaxed its blockade against the Palestinian areas.

Mr. Berri said: "Now that security has been stabilized in Beirut, thanks to our sister Syria, Amal is duty-bound to resume its mission of liberating the south. After the death of their officer, the Israelis must ask themselves why they are in Lebanon."

Since October, Israel is reported to have doubled the number of its troops in southern Lebanon to almost 3,000 following increasing activity by Lebanese fighters.

The move was also seen as a precaution to head off the collapse of the South Lebanon Army, whose members were reported to have been demoralized after repeated attacks on their positions by Moslem guerrillas.

Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, said recently that the Israeli Army was determined not to let the South Lebanon Army disintegrate or to let the security zone become an area from which terrorist attacks could be carried out.



DEATH TOLL AT 32 IN INDIA BOMBING — The police detained two men Monday in connection with an explosion Sunday on a train in south India. The official death toll was at 32, but many people were still trapped in the train. The blast was in Tamil Nadu State, about 160 miles south of Madras. Investigators suspected Tamil extremists as the saboteurs. Tamils are upset that India is not doing more to assist Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka.

## PORTUGAL: Uncertain Nation Chafes With Modernity and Its Own Past

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic government of Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, there is an uncertainty whether the country, arguably the most backward in Western Europe, can compete economically inside Europe and integrate culturally into its Western liberal traditions.

"People are afraid today," said Antonio Barreto, a sociologist and leading Socialist member of Parliament. "We have no choice now but to go into Europe, and that is where we belong. But it is a challenge and a threat. Myself — I'm not optimistic about how easy it will be."

Portugal is a country still rural, a land of whitewashed villages, women in black and farmers pulling oxcarts loaded with cork in Lisbon, turn-of-the-century American-built mansions called *alvarios* still ply the steep hills, passing centuries-old houses, many fronted with magnificent tiles, untouched by urban renewal.

The Portuguese describe themselves as a people of poets — their most revered national hero, Luis de Camões, was a poet — and the description is apt. Their Roman Catholicism is a sweet brand, with a gentle Christ and playful saints. Although bullfighting is popular, the bulls are not killed in the ring.

But there is a flip side. Portugal's per capita income of less than \$3,000 is only half that of Spain and a fifth that of West Germany. Illiteracy is not unusual; sociologists say nearly 40 percent of children drop out of school after the fourth year. The Health Ministry reports that as late as four years ago only 43 of every 100 homes had an indoor bathroom.

Nearly a quarter of the work force lives by farming, forestry and fishing, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Yet farming is so primitive and the land so poor that the country imports more than half of its food.

Many older and rural Portuguese, tied to their villages, do not see the need for change. Suspicious

of Western free-market values, Manuel Justino Pereira, a 61-year-old farmer, defended bartering and price supports in an interview last year. "We have our own economy," he said. "It always can be made to be enough."

It is a folk conservatism related to saudade, which many Portuguese say is the greatest obstacle to overcoming the country's backwardness. "Saudade is as Portuguese as cod and potatoes," said José Saraiva, a cultural historian. "It's also our greatest evil."

Confronting the old attitudes is a more aggressive middle class that is emerging under the banner of pragmatism and modernism. It is a consumer-minded class that listens to the latest English music, goes to the latest American movies and creates fashions and paintings of its own.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 47, an ascetic former finance minister, and many in his centrist government have come to personify this new sense of motion, according even to the prime minister's opponents.

"I can't stand fado," said Carlos Alberto Pimenta, 31, the secretary of state for environment and natural resources. He started ticking off the names of other officials of similar age who come from a new generation of young politicians who were not active in the opposition to the longtime dictatorship and so do not have the ideological baggage or fears of that older generation.

The economy, meanwhile, is in a straitjacket. A Communist-influenced constitution describes as "irreversible" the nationalizations during the 1974 revolution of such major industries as banking, insurance, cement, steel, oil, fertilizer and transportation. Many of the state companies are financially hemorrhaging and are largely responsible for a \$22 billion public debt. The debt is equal to nearly 70 percent of Portugal's gross national product, the total value of the nation's goods and services.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 19 Killed in Soviet as Dam Collapses

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Nineteen persons were killed and nine were reported missing after a dam collapsed Monday under the pressure of mud in Soviet Tadzhikistan, the official press agency Tass said.

It said six more persons were taken to a hospital with serious injuries after the accident, which sent a wall of water pouring over the village of Sargozan 45 miles (75 kilometers) southeast of Dushanbe, capital of the central Asian republic.

Fifty-three houses were swept away, bridges were destroyed, railways were damaged and communication lines were disrupted, Tass reported.

### Aquino to Disband Vigilante Groups

MANILA (Reuters) — President Corason C. Aquino ordered Monday the immediate disbanding of several powerful armed civilian vigilante groups in a move political analysts said risked offending the country's reserve military.

Defense officials said that Mrs. Aquino had signed an order scrapping existing groups. A second order provided for the formation of a single national police force.

The banning order includes the semiofficial Civilian Home Defense Forces, which has more than 70,000 members and was established in the region of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. The head of the armed forces, General Fidel Ramos, has sought an expanded role for the vigilantes, who the military see as important in the fight against Communist rebels.

### U.S., Turkey Agree on Bases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and Foreign Minister Vehit Haliloglu of Turkey signed Monday a four-year renewal of the agreement on U.S. use of military installations in Turkey.

The accord was reached after three days of negotiations in December during a visit by Richard N. Perle, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

An agreement between the United States and Turkey, signed in 1982, expired in 1985 and has been renewed from year to year. It provided for U.S. access to 12 installations, including two listening posts that monitor activity in the Soviet Union.

### 45 Die in Chinese Factory Explosion

BEIJING (AP) — An explosion at a flax factory killed 45 workers and injured 185 others in the northeast city of Harbin, an official report said Monday.

China Legal News said the explosion occurred at 2:39 A.M. Sunday and destroyed four workshops in the factory. It said 470 workers were in the factory at the time.

The cause of the explosion was being investigated, it said. Four hundred police officers and soldiers were sent to help with the rescue effort, and the injured workers were sent to 10 hospitals in the city. Other details were not immediately available.

### For the Record

Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy, was returned to his Spandau Prison cell in Berlin on Monday after 16 days in a British military hospital. Hess is 92.

The Czechoslovak authorities have postponed the trial scheduled Tuesday on subversion charges of Jan Dus, a Protestant minister, but will try two other men instead, British sources in Vienna said Monday.

Prime Minister Charles Hengy of Ireland flew from Dublin to Washington on Monday for a one-day visit that will include talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Spanish doctors began a three-day strike in the state hospitals Monday. They are seeking more spending on health care and a wage increase. The movement was strongest in Madrid and Barcelona.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Airlines Act to Reduce Delays

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scores of U.S. airlines began shifting flight schedules Monday at the country's busiest airports in an attempt to reduce delays this summer.

The changes would apply to flight schedules that go into effect in June. The airline representatives on Monday worked to adjust rush-hour schedules at the Chicago and Atlanta airports, but changes were expected in flights at Boston, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Newark and Philadelphia as well.

Representatives from about 50 airlines attending the opening session of the conference, which was organized after the federal government granted exemptions from anti-trust law. Industry officials said that about 50 more airlines are expected to participate before the conference ends later this week.

Austrian Airlines is resuming service to Iran and Iraq, suspended early this year because of the Gulf war. The airline will resume its weekly flight to Tehran on Tuesday and its flight to Baghdad on Thursday.

The Jordanian national airline, Alia, received Monday the first of six A310-300 Airbus in a ceremony at Airbus headquarters in Toulouse, France, that was attended by Queen Noor of Jordan.

### Correction

The Washington Post incorrectly reported in an article that appeared in the Saturday-Sunday editions of the Herald Tribune that two Kenyan, Mukuru Nangana and Mirugi Kariuki, had confessed and pleaded guilty to sedition charges. According to court documents filed by the two men, they were detained indefinitely by the Kenyan government after they were tortured by police and refused to confess to the charges.

### STRIKES: Unrest Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

The transport union says the employers should honor the contract and try to reduce costs without layoffs. On Jan. 19 the union began lightning strikes in which only a minority of the workers refused to work on any given day. Loading operations were delayed but not shut down.

The union contested the planned layoffs in court, and on Thursday an Amsterdam judge unexpectedly ruled that the employers' association could not go ahead with the layoffs until May 7 at the earliest, except at one of the companies involved.

Milan Tomic, a skilled worker at a leading Zagreb industrial plant, was quoted as saying that, if he followed the law, 17 of his fellow workers would receive no pay at all and would have to dip into savings to return pay they are now deemed not to have earned.

Trade union leaders in Croatia also have made clear, although guardedly, that they sympathize with the strikers.

Yugoslav trade unions are an integral part of the political system. Their role is confined to political rallying of the workers behind official policies.

It was reported that the strikers included hotel waiters in Slovenia, who refused to serve Prime Minister Branko Mikulic last weekend.

The Ekspres Politika newspaper said Monday that some strikers went on strike Friday night at the Kompas hotel in the Slovenian resort of Kranjska Gora.

Mr. Mikulic, party official, was there for World Cup skydiving competitions at Planica.

### RACE: White Leader Asks Dialogue

(Continued from Page 1)

can National Congress, who he met in New York last year. He also arranged a meeting recently between 30 African students and 30 young black radicals from the huge black township of Soweto. "The first thing they discovered about each other is that they were people," he said.

Mr. de Lange's commitment to the need for dialogue is seen by analysts as a further indication of the ferment in Afrikaner politics. With splits occurring on the left and the right, the monolithic solidarity that has maintained apartheid appears to be crumbling.

His thinking reflects a view of South African politics that is within the Afrikaner frame of reference. Mr. de Lange speaks of groups rather than individuals being the primary units in society, which is the hallmark of Afrikaner nationalist thinking.

Although he found the African National Congress leaders to be "sophisticated and even sophisticated," he still categorizes the black organizations as "sectarian" while placing all the white political parties, including the Conservative Party and the even more extreme right Heresight National Party in what he calls the "middle spectrum."

It is this "middle spectrum" that interests Mr. de Lange most. He said that historically this sector of society was confused and ineffective in crisis situations, and he wants to strengthen it by helping it to define a role for itself and to build alliances across party and color lines that would prevent a takeover by "extremists."

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**Isle of Jura SINGLE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY**

**HOSTAGES: Runcie, Iran Reach Accord on Waite**

(Continued from Page 1)

office said he wrote to Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, on Jan. 30 in response to remarks made in Tehran making it clear that if approached, he would do what he could to help Terry Waite.

The radio said that Mr. Rafsanjani accepted the archbishop's offer and promised to ask Iran's Lebanese and Syrian friends to find Mr. Waite, who disappeared Jan. 20 in Beirut.

Tehran radio said that Archbishop Runcie's letter offered to help find three Iranians who were believed seized by Christian militiamen in Lebanon in August 1982.

However, the archbishop's spokeswoman, Eve Keatley, said the letter referred only to Mate Vassilani, who was then commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Syria.

Hussein Musavi, the Iranian chargé d'affaires in Lebanon, and an unidentified correspondent of the Islamic Republic News Agency and their Lebanese driver were reportedly kidnapped along with Mr. Vassilani.

Twenty-six foreigners have been kidnapped in Lebanon since March 16, 1985, and are presumed held hostage.

One of them, Terry Anderson, 39, the chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, entered his third year in captivity on Monday. Mr. Anderson, was captured on March 16, 1985, and has been held the longest of the eight Americans still in captivity in Lebanon.

Mr. Waite disappeared while trying to negotiate the release of foreign hostages.

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# 600-Ship U.S. Navy Is Almost Here, and So Are Upkeep Bills

By George C. Wilson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — A 600-ship U.S. Navy is almost here. It will include many of the newest and best ships and submarines in the world and will be staffed by some of the highest quality officers and sailors in peacetime history.

For President Ronald Reagan, who promised to expand the U.S. fleet from 456 ships when he took office in 1981 as part of his \$2 trillion armament program, that is the good news.

The bad news is that the next president may find this fleet too expensive to maintain, arm and staff, particularly because so many of the 600 ships are so old that they will have to be replaced or renovated at great cost.

Aircraft carriers, which are the most expensive of all ships at between \$3 billion and \$4 billion each, not counting the airplanes that go on them, illustrate the investment collision with fiscal realities.

The navy's master plan calls for 15 aircraft carrier battle groups consisting of the carrier and an assortment of escorting warships and supply vessels.

The navy would like to retire carriers at age 30, rather than renovate them at a cost of about \$1 billion each for an additional 15 years of service. By 1991, midway in the new president's term, nine of today's 15 carriers will be 30 years old or older, although at least three will have been renovated.

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. says the answer to this "block obsolescence" is for Congress to vote money for one new carrier every three years for the indefinite future.

The navy is requesting \$1.4 billion in the fiscal 1988-89 military budget as a down payment for two more carriers of the Nimitz class projected to cost a total of \$7 billion.

The Senate's first hearing on the request last week indicated that the issue would turn on whether the lawmakers conclude that new carriers will be cost-effective.

A defense analyst, Edward N. Luttwak, told two subcommittees

# Madison: From Obscurity to Bicentennial Spotlight



By William K. Stevens  
*New York Times Service*

MONTPELIER STATION, Virginia — For a century and a half, the Father of the Constitution has lain here in an out-of-the-way corner of the Virginia Piedmont's reddish soil, mostly out of the world's sight and mind.

The stone obelisk flanked by magnolia trees in the tiny graveyard at Montpelier, the 2,700-acre (1,100-hectare) estate of the fourth president of the United States, is inscribed simply "Madison."

There, the stark, skeletal branches of hardwood trees swayed in a raw wind against a slate sky, accentuating an air of chronic obscurity and loneliness. For a man whose imprint is on the U.S. Constitution more than any other's, James Madison has always been in the background, outshone both in his time and in history by more charismatic names and personalities like Jefferson and Washington.

But now, in the 200th anniversary year of the constitution, it is Madison's hour. The spotlight was his on Sunday, as thousands of people braved the cutting rawness to honor the man and resurrect his somewhat forgotten image. It was on him again on Monday, the 236th anniversary of his birth.

On Sunday morning, in the biggest and most important event so far of the constitution's bicentennial celebration, a crowd estimated at more than 5,000 flooded the swales in front of the columned mansion. They watched drills and parades by soldiers in Revolutionary uniforms. They watched video presentations about Madison and the making of the constitution.

And, in the afternoon, they moved to the usually deserted cemetery to watch dignitaries, one after the other, lay 10 wreaths at the foot of the obelisk.

"The road to Philadelphia began at Montpelier," A.E. Dick Howard, a University of Virginia law professor who is the chairman of Virginia's bicentennial commission, told the crowd. And so, he had said earlier, does the bicentennial celebration itself.

In two months, the spotlight of the observance will shift to Philadelphia for the anniversary of the convening of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Madison is widely regarded as the commanding figure in that convention. His small stature, weak speaking voice and usual diffidence notwithstanding, according to various accounts, he dominated the proceedings in many ways.

He is considered to have arrived in Philadelphia in May 1787 having thought out

more thoroughly than any other delegate the main problem facing the convention: how to provide a strong and effective central government for the young nation while protecting the interests of the states and insuring that central power would not be abused.

As the main author of the Virginia Plan, he exercised the power of the first draft, setting the terms of debate. The plan's essential features, including the separation of powers among branches of government and the attendant checks and balances, were eventually adopted.

Madison kept the most detailed records of the convention. He is said to have intervened successfully, through the sheer power of intellect, at many critical points in the debate. And like many of his contemporaries, he took a restrained view of human possibilities in trying to devise a constitution that would safeguard men both from those who seek power over them and from themselves. "If men were angels," he said, "no government would be necessary."

Later, as a principal author of the Federalist Papers, he was a major force in the ratification battle. And as a member of the first Congress, he drafted the Bill of Rights.

"More than any other man," Mr. Howard said, "he brought the constitution into being."

# N.Y. Couple Funnel Aid To 'Poorest Of The Poor'

By Kathleen Teltsch  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — With a \$100 contribution, a group of impoverished women opened a bakery on the outskirts of Nairobi. Another \$100 helped five young women in Nepal turn out cloth dolls for sale to tourists. And a similar donation put unemployed workers into business marketing rice fritters in Tanzania.

All were beneficiaries of Trickle Up, a foreign aid program that, in the words of its co-founder, Glen Leet, seeks to "help the poorest of the poor." The grants it gives are limited to \$100, which Mr. Leet points out is about the cost of a nice dinner for two at a New York restaurant.

While the program has expended steadily since he and his wife, Mildred, founded it eight years ago, they have managed to keep costs to a minimum by doing most of the administrative work from their New York home, which is crammed with four computers.

The Leets do not spend time raising funds, but word of the underfunded has spread. A check for \$100,000 arrived recently from a Westport, Connecticut, couple the Leets had never met and listed as an anonymous benefactor. They have had a few small grants from foundations, the United Nations and governments.

Such assistance has enabled them to provide \$100 grants to more than 3,000 small groups. They calculate that this \$300,000 in aid has had direct impact on the lives of at least 12,000 poor families.

But in many instances, help from Trickle Up has brought employment to many more individuals and improved conditions for entire communities. Last month, the Leets visited the Caribbean, where the Trickle Up program began in 1979 and still operates in nine countries.

# Despite Curbs, Managua's Black Market Flourishes

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*

MANAGUA — As the sun breaks over Managua each day, thousands of enterprising vendors from the countryside make their way to city markets, laden with everything from meat and fruit to shoes and shampoo.

Some of Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders have denounced these vendors as unscrupulous black marketers seeking to profit from the country's economic troubles.

The police make regular sweeps through Managua's markets, confiscating goods being sold in unlicensed stalls. Roadblocks have been set up along main highways to prevent vendors from reaching Managua. But none of these tactics has been successful, and illegal vendors now play a more vital role than ever in supplying the daily needs of Nicaraguans.

Many vendors are farm laborers who once worked on the land growing food, but now find that they can make more money buying it from others and reselling it.

Some government officials say it no longer makes sense to try to fight them. Although policy debates within the government take place out of public view, there are indications that the question of how to deal with the growing black market has produced strong differences of opinion.

One influential economist in Managua, the Reverend Xavier Gorostiza, who heads a pro-Sandinist research institution, finds some good in the black market.

"Trying to regulate the market in a time of scarcity is to ignore basic market laws," he said. "The informal sector should not be rejected as evil, and the vendors should not be condemned as being contraband. The situation cannot be resolved by police measures. We are trying to educate people, including in the government, on this point." The contras are the U.S.-backed rebels



Vendors arriving in Managua with their goods, much of it to be sold on the black market.

The same is true of other products. A government commission recently concluded that more than half of the 1986-87 sorghum crop was sold through illegal channels.

"We have got to act aggressively against the speculators," said Ramon Cabrales, the internal commerce minister. But up to now, no effective mechanism to control illegal commerce has been found.

Last year, the police conducted several major operations in the Eastern Market. The majority of the vendors lost their licenses, and the fences were erected to keep the market confined to a smaller area. But within weeks, the unlicensed vendors were back and the fences in disrepair.

The police later began searching morning trains approaching Managua. But messages were passed to the riders, purportedly with the help of railroad employees, in time for them to leave the train before the police arrived.

Alejandro Arauz, an official of the Internal Commerce Ministry, said that roadblocks set up along highways last month had not been fully successful. He estimated that 40 percent of the people who use public transportation between Managua and the provinces are vendors of one kind or another.

"We are going to establish broader kinds of roadblocks as part of a central plan to add a coercive character to the struggle against illegal commerce and speculation," Mr. Arauz said.

Not all the goods being sold in the markets in Managua come from the farm. Many are manufactured goods; others are brought in from abroad, sometimes illegally, or are taken from government warehouses.

Because prices rise so fast in Nicaragua, money is worth little. The 1986 inflation rate was more than 600 percent. As a result, many businesses pay their employees with goods as well as cash, and the employees in turn can sell the goods or barter them on the open market.

Some officials, especially in the Internal Commerce Ministry, advocate tough enforcement of laws controlling commerce. But in other circles, there is doubt over whether such measures would work.

"The free circulation of food is something we cannot stop," said Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. "If a truck full of corn is coming into Managua, I think we have a right to know where it is coming from. But it is stupid to be taking chickens and bags of rice away from women on buses. That is no substitute for an economic policy."

# FDA Panel Backs a Drug For Baldness

The Associated Press

ROCKVILLE, Maryland — An advisory committee recommended Monday that the Food and Drug Administration approve a pharmaceutical company's request to market a drug to treat baldness.

The unanimous recommendation is viewed as a forerunner of formal FDA approval in a few months.

In recommending approval, the committee urged FDA officials to make sure that labeling for the drug, Minoxidil, emphasizes that it will not grow hair for everyone.

Upjohn Co. officials told the advisory committee Monday that clinical trials showed that about half the people using the drug grew a significant amount of new hair.

The officials said they had found no serious side effects among more than 2,000 people who took part in the trials in 27 U.S. cities. Most of the few side effects involve itching and dryness of the scalp, they said.

Upjohn officials said the drug, which they plan to market in the United States under the trade name Rogaine, cost the equivalent of \$45 for a month's supply in Canada, where it has been on the market since October. The officials declined to say how much it would cost in the United States.

# New York Congressman Is Indicted for Bribery

By Dody Tsanzer  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW YORK — Representative Martin Biaggi, Democrat of New York, and Mendel Epstein, Brooklyn's former Democratic Party leader, were indicted Monday on federal charges of bribery and conspiracy.

They were accused of using their influence to help a Brooklyn ship repair company win government contracts.

The seven-count indictment, filed in Brooklyn federal court, accuses Mr. Biaggi, 69, and Mr. Epstein, 80, of trying to gain favorable treatment from the U.S. Navy, the Coast Guard and New York City for Coastal Dry Dock and Repair Corp., based in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

According to the charges, Mr. Biaggi, a ten-term congressman and chairman of the House merchant marine subcommittee, received a two-week vacation in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during the 1984 Christmas holidays, paid for by Mr. Epstein. The trip was allegedly in return for helping to speed government payments to Coastal Dry Dock, and other actions between March 1984 and June 1986.

The indictment said Mr. Epstein, Brooklyn's political leader from 1969 until his retirement three years ago, financed the vacation because Coastal was one of the largest clients of his insurance company, Secor, Visono & Rice Inc.

In a statement issued by his Washington office, Mr. Biaggi said, "I maintain my total innocence of all charges and reiterate that I have engaged in no criminal wrongdoing."

Mr. Biaggi is also charged with trying to influence "the decisions and actions of departments and agencies of the United States and other members of Congress."

The indictment specifically accuses Mr. Biaggi of approaching the mayor of New York, Edward I. Koch, unnamed deputy mayors, an unnamed senator and a Coast Guard officer.

Mr. Biaggi also was charged with obstruction of justice for allegedly calling Mr. Epstein on June 2, 1986, and urging him to give false information about his dealings.

If convicted, Mr. Biaggi faces up to 32 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Mr. Epstein faces a possible 27-year term.

# Dukakis to Join Democratic Race For White House

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts announced Monday he was forming a campaign committee and would formally enter the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination on May 4.

Mr. Dukakis said he wanted to bring to the nation "a message of good jobs and economic opportunity and vibrant, sustained economic growth for every American in every part of our country," adding, "It is a message of opportunity for all. It is the determination to pursue the cause of world peace, and there is no greater task before us."

The governor, 54, views himself as a candidate who can retain his party's traditional support among ethnic minority groups and working-class voters and also attract young professionals.

Mr. Dukakis enjoys a solid reputation in the Northeast and is considered a potentially strong contender in New Hampshire, site of the first primary.

# Tobia Frankel, Educator and Writer, Dies at 52

By Bradley Graham  
*Washington Post Service*

MONTEVIDEO — Along the avenues of this capital, volunteers at makeshift stands are collecting signatures on a petition to overturn an amnesty granted military officers involved in Uruguay's former war on subversion.

A law adopted in December has allowed the president to cancel trials of military personnel for murder, torture, kidnapping and other crimes committed when the armed forces ruled from 1973 to 1985.

The measure, adopted after months of tense and sometimes violent debate, was meant to avoid a confrontation with the military, to offer a 1985 amnesty for the Tupamaro guerrillas and thus to close the door on the past.

Instead, the government now confronts a vocal movement of leftist parties, labor unions, student groups and independent citizens opposed to any pardon for abuses by security forces in the suppression of leftist dissent.

What to do about the armed forces has been a dilemma faced by

# Uruguayans Protest Against Amnesty

many of the new democracies that have replaced military governments in 10 Latin American nations since 1979. In all instances but one, security forces have returned to their barracks without trials. Only Argentina has chosen to prosecute some officers.

Here, the balancing of pragmatic against ethical concerns has weighed heavily on the political establishment since President Julio M. Sanguinetti, a civilian, took office in March 1985, ending 12 years of military rule.

"I personally believe that military trials are incompatible with a climate of institutional stability," the president said in an interview. He termed the amnesty an "acceptable cost" to pay for institutional calm.

"He's miscalculated the feelings of the Uruguayan people," said Alberto Perez Perez, professor of constitutional law and an organizer of the petition drive. "Above all, people want justice. You can't just say, 'Forget it,' and expect people to forget about all those killed, the children kidnapped."

The petition campaign, started Feb. 22, aims at annulling the amnesty. It needs 550,000 verifiable signatures representing 25 percent of the electorate, the minimum required for the public to call a referendum under a clause, never before used, in the 1966 constitution.

Backing the drive are the Broad Front, a leftist-controlled coalition with members in Congress; about a third of the main opposition party, the National Party; the Tupamaros, the Communist-managed trade union federation; and others.

Petition organizers acknowledge that it may be difficult to reach the target figure. Although polls indicate that from half to two-thirds of Uruguay's 2.2 million voters oppose the amnesty, many people are afraid to sign for fear of military retaliation.

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The petition campaign, started

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## Delta Gets You There With Care



OPINION

America's War on Drugs Has Yet to Be Declared

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The truth about narcotics in the United States is not that the country has lost the war against drugs. It is that it never really decided to get into it.

Drugs not only poison the lives of adults and adolescents but now, every day, cripple the minds of children, even 10-year-olds, 9-year-olds. We know what that means for the future of the country and the children. But as a nation, Americans still keep pushing the reality away, never really committing themselves. There is big talk about a war

ON MY MIND

against drugs, but it is a war being fought without a command or commander, without a coherent strategy and without sufficient funds, arms or national determination to pay the price.

The price involves something more difficult to obtain than money — a re-ordering of national priorities. Right now the struggle against drugs ranks so low that it is often overridden by other American interests when they seem to collide — not only budgetary interests but commercial, military and even diplomatic interests.

Consider this: Specialists in narcotics control know that the cheapest and most efficient method of stopping foreign drugs flowing into the United States is at the source, not at our borders or in the streets of American cities.

American anti-narcotics agents risk their lives in this struggle. But they are frustrated and blocked by the refusal of the government to use the full weight of its political and economic power.

There is a law, just come into operation, that mandates that countries that do not do their best alone or with West-

ington to fight drug production lose 50 percent of the economic aid that the United States gives them. This does not include loans. It is a mild penalty compared with what America could do if it really wanted to get serious about drugs — economic boycotts, military aid reductions, stopping air travel to and from countries that refuse to take real action.

This year, for the first time, the State Department had to tell the president

which countries were not cooperating fully. It was a farce, but not funny.

The department did issue a report describing what was going on in country after country where opium and cocaine production is a major industry targeted straight at the United States or which are flourishing transportation networks for drug growers from other nations.

This is what it said about Mexico: "Mexico is the primary single country supplier of heroin and marijuana to the United States. Moreover, about one third of the cocaine consumed in the United States in 1986 transited Mexico."

And about Pakistan: "Production of opium increased in early 1986 to a range of 140-160 metric tons compared to 40-50 tons in 1984. This setback was a direct result of the government of Pakistan's failure to respond swiftly when faced with strong opposition by growers to its control policies."

And so on and on, country after country. Then it came to naming countries not cooperating, which would mean cutting aid. The department listed only Afghanistan, Iran and Syria, which do not get a nickel from America. That should be good for a few laughs in Tehran and Damascus and whatever Soviet office in Moscow is running Afghanistan.

It was conceded that two other countries were not "cooperating," Laos and Lebanon. But because of American "vital national interests" they escaped Washington's official naughty list. Over every country but the fearsome five, the department waved a forgiving wand.

It is pointless to blame officials of the State Department narcotics bureau. They simply reflect government attitudes. Not sniveling or embarrassing a military ally like Pakistan or an important neighbor like Mexico by cutting aid is more important than fighting the "war" against drug infestation from abroad.

Congress has until the end of the month to object. Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are thinking about resolutions of disapproval for Mexico, the Bahamas and Panama, which could mean a 50 percent cut in economic aid for those countries.

If the resolutions pass both houses of Congress, that would be a plain message to all drug-industry countries — and to the Reagan administration.

The United States has the money, skills and power to fight the war. The reluctance to move strongly against foreign producers comes from the same reality as the refusal to appropriate enough money to fight drugs at home or put somebody in charge. There just isn't the will to decide that a new national priority faces the country.

It would involve painful choices, but none as painful as staring one day at a child or grandchild and knowing suddenly that something is fearfully wrong.

The New York Times



'Speaking to you tonight from the Oval Office ...'

Pasternak Slipped Quietly Out of the Hall

By Hans N. Tuch

BETHESDA, Maryland — The Soviet government's rehabilitation of Boris Pasternak recalls an event involving the great Russian writer that turned out to be a dramatic and deeply moving moment for those who witnessed it in Moscow in September 1959.

It occurred at a time when Mr. Pasternak was in total official disgrace. He had become a nonperson in the eyes of the Soviet leadership, even as Nikita Khrushchev was creating the first thaw in the winter of Communist orthodoxy.

Mr. Pasternak had not been permitted to accept the Nobel Prize. He was isolated in his country home in Peredelkino, a writers' colony near Moscow, and had not been seen in public in about six months. The only evidence that he was still on people's minds was the whispered requests for "Doctor Zhivago," his banned novel, copies of which were in the hands of some Westerners who shared them with eager Russian friends.

The New York Philharmonic, under Leonard Bernstein, had been performing that year in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev; it was the first major visit by a musical organization after the signing of a U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange agreement in 1958. The orchestra had been enthusiastically received everywhere it appeared, and it returned to Moscow to perform a final gala concert.

Mr. Bernstein had said that the one thing he wanted to do before leaving the

Soviet Union was to visit Mr. Pasternak's dacha in Peredelkino, which he did the day before the concert. It was reportedly a gracious and warm meeting, and at the end Mr. Bernstein invited Mr. Pasternak and his wife to his concert the next evening — not expecting, however, that they would be able to attend.

The day of the concert was hectic. It began with a filming of one of Mr.

quietly as if it were the most natural thing for the two political exiles to attend a concert in Moscow. There was a subdued buzzing in the hall as people motioned to one another and stared.

The tension, almost unbearable in its intensity, was broken suddenly when Mr. Bernstein appeared on stage. There was a tremendous cheer. Some of those present, perhaps including Mr. Bernstein, were sure that at least part of the greeting was meant for Mr. Pasternak.

During the intermission Mr. Pasternak went backstage, and he and Mr. Bernstein talked for about 10 minutes. Mr. Pasternak coming out of his shell of reserve and speaking animatedly, apologizing for his "rusty" English, which turned out to be fluent if stylistically antiquated. Mr. Bernstein was excited and effusive as ever, full of embraces and grateful for the writer's compliments. A photo today serves as a record of the event.

The second half of the program was to be the climax of the tour. After Shostakovich's "Fifth Symphony," the composer came onto the stage to share the rhythmic applause that continued for some 30 minutes. During the ovation, Mr. Pasternak and his wife slipped quietly and almost unnoticed out of the hall — never, to my knowledge, to be publicly seen again.

The writer was cultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from 1958 to 1961. He contributed this to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

Bernstein's omnibus television programs at Moscow's Conservatory Hall with the New York Philharmonic on stage and an invited audience of enthusiastic music students and musicians.

By 7:45 P.M. the sold-out Conservatory Hall was jammed — this time with an elite audience that had managed somehow to get tickets. Suddenly, as if on cue, every eye in the hall appeared to focus on two people sitting near the center of the auditorium. Boris Pasternak was easily recognizable with his white hair and sharply lined facial features. Everyone in the concert hall, from orchestra to second balcony, zeroed in on Mr. Pasternak and his wife.

It was as if there were no one else there — and certainly no one that mattered: only the two Pasternaks sitting

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time to Head Off Global Glasnost in Tax Matters

With the promise — and the mandate — to take the government off the back of the people, Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979. Helmut Kohl followed suit in 1982 and one year ago it was the turn of Jacques Chirac. Yet confiscatory taxes are still stifling the economic growth of those countries.

Which homo oeconomicus, which enterprising spirit and ambitious worker would want to give his best when up to half of what he is doing serves to feed a mostly self-serving bureaucracy, and when his tax-file signature may serve to put him into jail? And what foreign investor would want to risk the fruits of his labors under conditions of a fiscal gulag where the Iron Curtain is replaced with a glasnost net?

That was the message of Swiss voters when they defeated a Socialist initiative for breaking up the banking secrecy in tax matters. That was the message when the Swiss parliament forced that country's government to torpedo an OECD "recommendation" to lift the banking secrecy in tax matters.

And that, too, was the message when the Fiscal Committee of the West German Bundestag publicly denounced the Draft Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters last December. This so-called INTERPOL convention seeks to combat the

legal use of tax advantages which a government might offer to promote development. It provides for unrestricted exchange of taxpayer data, notably by way of magnetic tape exchanges, even if no suspicion of law-breaking is claimed. It also provides for collection of foreign tax claims and for data collection in member countries without knowledge of the taxpayers concerned.

This Orwellian scheme was developed in secret under the aegis of the very institutions set up to promote international commerce, namely the OECD and the Council of Europe.

Members of the Swiss and German parliaments have taken up battle against this fiscal aberration and have called on their respective governments to deliver on their obligations vis-à-vis their taxpayers. They have reasoned that tax advantages are essential for promoting economic growth and for keeping or regaining competitiveness in the international marketplace. The German government is expected to threaten a veto.

Thus, when the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe considers the plan, as it is expected to do this week in Strasbourg, adoption is far from assured. The plan may be thrown into history's wastebasket then and there. Such an outcome will most likely be arrived at without the aid of France and

Britain — whose treasury people apparently have yet to be told of the latest change of government.

This appears to be the opportunity for smaller countries such as Cyprus, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey to gain from opposing this sneak attack on their fiscal sovereignty. They can demonstrate by deeds that they mean business, attracting foreign investors with real tax advantages that will not be betrayed to foreign treasuries.

H. ANTON KELLER, Secretary, Swiss Investors Protection Association, Basel, Switzerland.

Kenyan Rights and a Burial

I have been following with interest your recent series of reports addressing issues of human rights violations in Kenya. Your coverage has been welcome and, in my assessment, accurate by and large. However, I would like to point out that the legal dispute over the burial place of S.M. Otieno, the distinguished lawyer who died on Dec. 20, is fundamentally an issue of women's rights in a rapidly changing society, where from time to time "customary law" and ethnic traditions come into conflict with national legislation or, in this case, where legislation is lacking.

The National Council of Women of Kenya is petitioning for legislation regulat-

ing the rights of spouses with regard to inheritance and burial.

The Otieno dispute is not merely a manifestation of "tribal rivalries," as has been suggested by certain coverage in the Kenyan press and in Blaine Harden's "Battle Over Burial: A Glimpse at Tribalism's Role in Kenya" (Feb. 14).

S.M. Otieno devoted his life to the defense and protection of human rights. It is sad that his right to a dignified burial has been infringed upon, not through the legitimate legal dispute concerning it but by the public hysteria promoted around the case. One might, more appropriately, question the presence of the crowds of unemployed persons daily thronging the streets outside the court buildings. The exceptional attraction of this case may actually be an indication of the hunger for an opportunity to exercise basic human rights to freedom of expression and assembly in a society where these rights have been, otherwise, severely suppressed, especially in the last five years.

JANET WANGARONE, Boon.

they did, and the teacher was angry and your dad got mad at you, and they said that the least you could do was to say you are sorry. You didn't really want to but finally you just had to, so you said the words — but you didn't really mean it, and they knew you didn't."

TEUVO LEHTI, Gex, France.

Impeachment is provided by the Constitution not to provoke but to prevent a crisis. It provides for a cumbersome but orderly remedy to violation of the Constitution. It may not be painless, but it may, like surgery, save the patient. In this case, the most rigorous form of inquiry seems politically and morally mandatory. Impeachment should be discussed without fear. It certainly should not be considered pointless because only two years remain before the next election. A lot can happen in two years. It seems a lot already has.

STEVEN BACH, Munich.

For a Million Safires

As I approach despair, there he is again, giving me a little hope for an intelligent, civilized world. I refer to William Safire, an independent thinker. May such as he multiply a million times.

SARAH GRANICH, Cannes.

Having Pulled a Fast One

Regarding President Reagan's "mea culpa" remember how it was when you were a boy and you pulled a fast one with your pals at school, thinking that nobody would ever find out? But then

NISSAN advertisement for the 9th Paris-Dakar Rally. Includes text: 'NISSAN TOPS ITS CLASS 9th Paris-Dakar Rally', a map of the rally route, and a table of results.

USADIRECT advertisement featuring a large image of a man's face and text: 'USADIRECT NOW WHEN YOU WANT TO REACH THE STATES, AN AT&T OPERATOR IS ONLY SECONDS AWAY'.

ARTS / LEISURE



London designers, from left: Jasper Conran, Alistair Blair, Bruce Oldfield.

'Hot Couture'—but the Fun Is Gone

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Katharine Hamnett is talking "hot couture" but London has gone tame. The lull was already being felt last season.

very different. Here, the body is very much around, an hourglass with small, natural shoulders, waist and hips. The British have never been into strong tailoring, and the fashion pendulum is swinging back in their direction.

Of all the British designers, Hamnett is emerging as a leader, a gutsy as well as a versatile personality. Her show, which included as many men as women models, was the most fun.

Oldfield's clothes were pretty and predictable, and mostly about dressy dressing. Taffeta and black velvet A-shaped looks had strong echoes of Audrey Hepburn and the precise silhouette of Paris couture when it sizzled.

softly flared silk skirts, cut on the bias and ending in a small fishtail at the back. The snug, short and fitted jackets over long pleated skirts, were flattering and commercial.

GENERAL NEWS

A Cooperative Café in Moscow

Good Service for Patrons, Share of Profits for Operators
By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Soft lights glowing from the windows of 36 Kropotkinskaya St. beckon curious passers-by into Moscow's first cooperative café, offering an elegant alternative to the glare and noise of state-run restaurants.



Andrei Fyodorov getting ready for the opening of Moscow's first cooperative restaurant.

ADS: Madison Avenue Waives Flag

(Continued from Page 1)
and seem to have struck a chord by saying, in a humorous way, that not everything should be taken at face value.

Strike Shuts Iceland Schools

REYKJAVIK — Schools and colleges in Iceland were forced to close Monday when 1,200 teachers went on indefinite strike after the collapse of all-night pay talks.

Soviet Dissidents Abroad Assail Gorbachev Changes

LONDON — Ten Soviet dissidents said in an article published Monday that the changes made by Mikhail S. Gorbachev were cosmetic, and they urged the West to remain skeptical about them.

VOTES: Right Gains Seats

(Continued from Page 1)
before a government could be formed to replace the center-left coalition he led for four years.

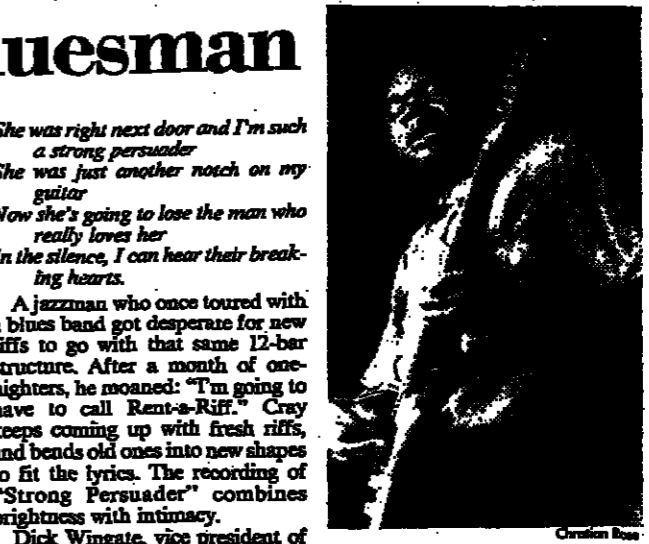
Advertisement for Harpers & Queen, featuring a large image of a woman's face and text describing their fashion and beauty services.

Advertisement for Christina New Couture Salon, located at 82 Brompton Road, London SW3 1ER.

Advertisement for an auction sale in Versailles, France, featuring various medals, stones, and furniture.

Rising Bluesman

By Mike Zwercin
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — It was once said of Memphis Slim, as he double-parked his Rolls-Royce on Boulevard Saint-Germain: "The blues business must be looking up." It's anything but blue for the bluesman Robert Cray.



Robert Cray

She was right next door and I'm such a strong persuader. She was just another notch on my guitar. Now she's going to lose the man who really loves her.

DOONESBURY

A collection of four comic panels from the Doonesbury strip, featuring characters in various humorous situations.

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page: مكتبة الاصل

هكذا من الأهل

ALDO FALLAI



Le drapé souple d'une jaquette, le frémissment d'une jupe...

GIORGIO ARMANI  
6, Place Vendôme, Paris

Cray  
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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock market data including 12-month high/low, 52-week high/low, and closing prices for various stocks.

Table of stock market data including 12-month high/low, 52-week high/low, and closing prices for various stocks.

Chrysler to Dismantle AMC In Buyout Plan
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. plans to absorb and dismantle American Motors Corp. by year's end if its proposed buyout of the ailing automaker is completed on schedule.

Table of stock market data including 12-month high/low, 52-week high/low, and closing prices for various stocks.

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Table of stock market data including 12-month high/low, 52-week high/low, and closing prices for various stocks.

Advertisement for Bae. GK, Pearson's City, and other financial services.

Company Results

Table of company financial results including revenue, profit, and earnings per share for various companies.

Swedish Unemployment Down

17% Revised Calculations Show
STOCKHOLM — Sweden reported Monday that unemployment fell nearly 17 percent in the past year but said the figures were obtained by a new method of calculation.

U.S. Treasuries

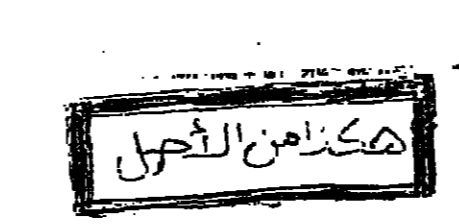
Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields and prices for various maturities.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices for various commodities like aluminum, copper, and zinc.

Aerospace Studying High-Speed Jetliner

PARIS — Aerospatiale, France's state-owned aerospace concern, said Monday that it is working on designs for a hypersonic plane capable of flying 150 passengers at five times the speed of sound.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bae, GKN Bid for Royal Ordnance

LONDON — Britain's Ministry of Defense confirmed Monday that it had received sealed bids from Bae Systems PLC and GKN PLC, Britain's largest engineering group, for Royal Ordnance.

Pearson, Citing FT Strength, Says Profit Rose 11% in '86

LONDON — Pearson PLC, the British conglomerate that owns the Financial Times newspaper, said Monday that its pretax profit rose 11 percent in 1986 on the strength of buoyant earnings from the group's information and entertainment divisions.

Manila to Boost Representation On Miguel Board

MANILA — A Philippine government commission that controls 51 percent of San Miguel Corp. will increase its nominees on the company's 15-member board from six to nine.

France Begins Privatization Of CCF at 100 Francs a Share

PARIS — The French government launched the sale Monday of Crédit Commercial de France, its second privatization of a major state-owned bank, to raise an initial 309 million francs (\$50 million).

One-third of the bank's stock was offered to large institutional investors at 100 francs (about \$16 dollars) a share. Finance Ministry officials said the other two-thirds would be offered to small investors through a stock market flotation in May or June.

The sale of CCF, the sixth-largest French bank in terms of its deposits, follows the February privatization of the Paribas banking group. The Paribas flotation, priced at 405 francs a share, was 40 times oversubscribed.

The Finance Ministry offered 3.09 million CCF shares out of a total 10.3 million to institutions willing to buy a minimum 258,260 shares each.

As with the Paribas offering, the initial share placement is intended to establish a core of long-term shareholders before the stock market sale later in the year.

CCF, with about 250 branches in France and 50 abroad, reported group consolidated profits of 255 million francs for 1985 on total group assets of 163 billion francs.

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SWITZERLAND Peter Zimmermann almpreg ag 29 Bachlerweg CH 8802 Klichberg Zurich Tel: 715-3368

SCANDINAVIA Finn Greve Isdahl P.O. Box 72 5040 Paradis Bergen Norway Tel: 13-4010

COMPANY NOTES

Riesco Della Svizzera Italiana plans a 1-for-12 rights issue of 300 percent of nominal value to raise about 50 million Swiss francs (\$32.2 million). The issue would have a theoretical value to shareholders of 140 francs per share and 45 per cent registered.

Peoples Hill Pty. Co., the Australian mining and industrial giant, will merge its BHP Minerals Division and Utah International Inc. effective June 1. The merger will create a company with assets of about 4.5 billion Australian dollars (\$3.08 billion).

Calby Inc. has received an offer to be acquired by PepsiCo Inc., which already owns 9.9 percent of its stock, for \$11.50 per share. Calby, the largest franchisee of PepsiCo's Taco Bell restaurants, said its board would meet soon to review the proposal.

Carlton Communications PLC has purchased a 20 percent stake, or about 5.1 million shares, in Central Independent Television from Ledbrooke Group PLC at 57p per share (\$9.07) a share.

Financial Sharestock Corp. will accept 27 percent of the 76 million shares of its common stock tendered in response to the company's offer to pay \$17 a share for 20 million shares.

Dixons Group PLC, the British electrical retailer, has sold 2.5 million shares in Woolworth Holdings PLC through Salomon Brothers U.K. Equity Ltd. The shares went to institutions in Europe and Asia.

CANON INC

Advice has been received from Tokyo that the 86th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company 30-2, Shinjuku 1-44-2, 9 a.m. on Monday 30th March 1987.

Matters to be Reported

Report on the Business Report, Balance Sheet and Income Statement for the 86th business term from January 1st 1986 to December 31st 1986.

Matters to be Resolved

- 1. Approval of the Profit Appropriation plan for the 86th business term.
2. Election of Twenty-Three Directors.
3. Election of Three Statutory Auditors.

Holders of Depository Receipts of Beamer (EDR's & BDR's) wishing to exercise their voting rights in respect of the Shares represented by the Receipts held by them are reminded that, in accordance with Clause 8 of the Conditions, they must lodge their Receipts with Hill Samuel & Co. Limited by 3 p.m. 23rd March 1987, or with one of the sub-agents by 3 p.m. 20th March 1987 where lodgement forms are available. Voting Rights may only be exercised in respect of Depository Receipts representing Ordinary Shares on the register as of 31st December 1986.

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Investing in shipping containers which are leased to major shipping lines is a profitable business

In addition to its own fleet, the Transco Group of Companies manage container leasing operations on behalf of over 2000 private investors on an international basis.

Purchase price US\$2500.00 each including positioning from factory to the nearest lease out point. 55% financing in US dollars over five years. Non-recourse and self-liquidating.

Residual value equal to the initial cash invested and fully secured by class 'A' bonds administered by a big '8' accounting firm.

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TEM Trans Container Marketing AG Gellerstrasse 18, CH-4052 Basel, Switzerland. Tel: (061) 42.23.77. Fax: (061) 42.23.72.

Hungary Bank Issues Denial on VW

BUDAPEST — The National Bank of Hungary said Monday that its name had been used in fraudulent foreign exchange contracts with Volkswagen AG, but it denied any misconduct.

Mr. Karczag, while confirming that his bank's name had been used in "certain fraudulent contracts," denied any role by the bank, and said it had offered to help Volkswagen with its inquiries.

The Hungarian bank and the Soviet Bank of Foreign Trade are the major East-bloc currency traders. Most major banks in West Germany do business with the Hungarian bank.

Meanwhile, Carl Hermann Retzmeier, the state prosecutor in Brunswick, West Germany, said his office had asked Frankfurt prosecutors "to assist us in our investigations," but their findings led us to believe that we have to concentrate on Wolfsburg.

The weekly magazine Stern said that Rolf Selowsky, the VW director who resigned Friday, and other executives had resisted repeated calls by the company chairman, Carl H. Hahn, for a financial controller to be appointed to the board.

It quoted Mr. Hahn as saying that "the main center" of the currency manipulation "was outside the firm."

The newspaper Welt am Sonntag said that the investigation by state prosecutors was now considering whether the VW currency manipulators had outside banking accomplices.

In Bonn, Hanns Christian Schröder-Hohenwarth, president of the West German Federation of Banks, said Monday that, according to his information, no member bank of the federation was involved in activities that led to the currency loss. The federation includes all big commercial banks in West Germany.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT Washington, D.C. Multicurrency Financing in the Equivalent of US-\$ 232,000,000 provided by UNICO-Banks. Co-ordinated by DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank. DM 250,000,000 5 3/4% Private Placement of 1987/1992. SFRS 25,000,000 Loan provided by Swiss Volksbank. NLG 100,000,000 5 3/4% Euroguilder Notes of 1987/1992. YEN 5,000,000,000 Private Placement of 1987/1994 The Norinchukin Bank

Chemical Bank Home Loans The Best Mortgages for the Best Properties \* higher-value London property \* consistently competitive rates. Francis Barris Lewis-Marwell on 01-380 5019/5214

INTERNATIONAL BOND TRUST Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal. The changes relate to ARTICLE 13 - DIVIDENDS. The first and the second paragraphs are changed as follows: The Management company will decide each year, upon the closing of the accounts of the fund, if and to what extent dividends should be paid to the holders of class A shares and shall pay such dividends to the holders of class A shares as soon as practicable thereafter.

Herald Tribune 10th Anniversary 1977-1987. Opening for Talks in Geneva in Moscow. Communist Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Strong Pound Pushes Dollar Down

Continued from Page 1

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Monday, pushed down by the strength of the British pound, the Canadian dollar and other currencies of countries with high interest rates, dealers said.

"The dollar's decline was not so much a function of any inherent weakness but was a result of gyrations in sterling and other currencies," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

"The dollar and our bond market has been stable, so investors are seeking higher yields in the U.K., Canada and other high-interest-rate countries."

British interest rates are above 10 percent, while yields in Canada are about 9 percent, compared with roughly 7.5 percent on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8375 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8375 on Friday; at 151.525 yen, down from 152.40; and at 6.1050 French francs, down from 6.1620. It was also lower against the

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Japanese yen, Swiss franc, British pound, French franc.

London Dollar Rates

London, the dollar closed at 1.8375 DM, down from 1.8375 DM at Friday's close; at 151.58 yen, down from 152.60; and at 6.1150 French francs, down from 6.1630. The pound ended higher ahead of the release Tuesday of the Thatcher budget for 1987-88, closing at \$1.5835, against \$1.5750 on Friday.

FAIRCHILD: ICAHN: Raider Says He Is Target of SEC Investigation

(Continued from Page 1)

semiconductor used widely in supercomputers, which are used by the military for cracking codes and designing weapons systems.

The CIA also reportedly opposed the proposed sale. In addition, it was being reviewed on antitrust grounds by the U.S. Justice Department, the only body in the government authorized to block an investment by a foreign company in a U.S. company.

Under the tentative agreement announced in October, Fairchild was to be spun off by Schlumberger. The company would retain its management and would be 80 percent owned by Fujitsu and 20 percent by Schlumberger.

The sale price was not announced, but Schlumberger said it would take a \$200 million loss.

Fairchild has been struggling with losses in recent years, like many other chip makers. In the fourth quarter of last year, Schlumberger took a \$464 million charge against earnings and the pending sale of Fairchild, and in 1985, Fairchild's problems had resulted in a \$484 million charge.

Conrail Says Sale May Be Next Week

PHILADELPHIA — Consolidated Rail Corp. said Monday that the initial offering of its common stock could be made as early as next week at an estimated price of \$26 to \$29 a share.

The U.S. government has proposed selling 52 million Conrail shares in the United States and 6.75 million overseas under a law enacted in October.

The sale would raise \$1.53 billion to \$1.7 billion.

ICAHN: Raider Says He Is Target of SEC Investigation

several federal agencies. Among setbacks last week, the U.S. Justice Department said it was reviewing whether Mr. Icahn and TWA violated antitrust law by failing to seek advance clearance from the department or the Federal Trade Commission for extensive open-market purchases of USAir stock.

Mark Buckstein, TWA general counsel, said the airline amended its application for Transportation Department clearance to seek control of USAir.

He said the amended filing stated that TWA reserves the right to seek control in the future, intends to retain its 15 percent interest in USAir and also seeks the flexibility to acquire up to 25 percent of the company.

TWA noted that it is temporarily barred by a federal court order from purchasing additional USAir stock pending a March 23 hearing. TWA had offered to buy USAir for \$52 a share and had threatened

Hashem Found Guilty Of AMF Embezzlement

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

ABU DHABI — The Abu Dhabi criminal court found Jawad Hashem, the former Arab Monetary Fund president, guilty Monday of forgery and embezzlement and sentenced him to 79 years in prison.

The court also ruled that Mr. Hashem and two other former senior AMF officials should pay the Abu Dhabi-based fund about \$80.5 million.

THE EUROMARKETS

Liquidity Drain Thwarts Recovery of FRNs

LONDON — The market in conventional floating-rate notes showed no clear signs of recovery Monday from the confusion that sent prices tumbling and paralyzed trading at the end of last week, dealers and bank officials said.

FRN dealers said that at least 10 dealers' houses out of the normal 50 did not open for regular business, with many market operators pausing to assess their next steps in the wake of the total losses of 1/2 points from panic selling Thursday and Friday.

Despite some late signs that prices were recovering last week, Monday's erratic trade provided a similar mixed final picture with longer-dated FRNs still clearly under pressure.

U.S. and Canadian bank paper was still generally under pressure, along with Republic of Ireland offerings because of renewed worries about that country's economic situation.

paying a relatively higher margin over benchmark interest rates. But longer-term FRNs were still subject to intense selling pressure.

"Anything longer than 10 years is still being sold off seriously, as is just about any paper in the banking sector," said one FRN market participant at a leading U.S. bank.

He noted that one long-dated issue for Citicorp an offering that has suffered recently on fears over the bank's Latin American debt exposure — slipped by two points to around 94, FRNs, whose coupons are refixed regularly, usually trade around par, and large price drops are usually limited to 4 points.

U.S. and Canadian bank paper was still generally under pressure, along with Republic of Ireland offerings because of renewed worries about that country's economic situation.

The malaise was felt through the banking sector with a 2-point fall registered by one note for Banque Nationale de Paris, to give a 2-point drop over two trading days.

Retail clients, usually seen returning to the market as price falls push yields higher, have been unnerved by the last three days' panic, dealers said.

"Yes, there's been some bargain-hunting, but no one dares to be first to come seriously back in," said one trader.

A handful of market giants have frightened the retail away with this aggressive manipulation of lower prices, another dealer said. "As true liquidity drains, we are going to have to see some better market cooperation and rationalization."

Many dealers called meetings to assess the situation, but there were no reports that a large, formal meeting would be held soon.

Chemicals: Slump in Specialty Products Is a Rude Shock for Producers

(Continued from Page 9)

Naperville, Illinois, one of the largest specialty chemical producers, fell 13 percent last year to \$63.6 million. To reduce operating expenses, the company plans to cut its work force by 5 percent and merge its energy and offfield-service divisions.

Similarly, Becton Laboratories Inc. of Trowee, Pennsylvania, saw its net income drop to \$35 million in 1986 from \$38 million in 1985. For the 15 largest specialty chemical companies, return on equity dropped to 17 percent in 1986 from 23 percent in 1979.

At first, the downturn in steel-making and manufacturing actually helped the specialty chemical makers. Their products were used more extensively than ever to reduce costs. But as manufacturers upgraded plants and built more efficient ones, "specialty chemical companies built capacity and expanded rather than developing new technologies and offering new products," said Charles J. Rose, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

Then came the downturn in the oil industry, as prices dropped from about \$40 a barrel in 1980 to settle around \$18 a barrel recently.

Industrial America has slowed and most specialty chemicals are sold to industry.

—Leslie C. Ravitz, chemical industry analyst

crucial role. While the enhanced recovery method saves time, it is more costly than other methods.

"When oil was going for \$30 a barrel, the enhanced recovery method chemicals were economically viable," said Mark Gulley, an analyst with Ananthi Raman & Co. "But when oil falls below, say, \$25 a barrel or so, these projects become, at best, break-even."

Officials of specialty chemical companies agree. "The troubles in the oil industry have certainly affected us," said W.H. Clark, chair-

man and chief executive of Nalco. "About 25 percent of our business is in oil and natural gas drilling and the level of drilling has dropped off tremendously lately."

But Mr. Clark, who is also chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, said that slower growth had caused specialty chemical producers to "look for additional

opportunities outside of the traditional areas." He noted that companies were now "looking to new applications ranging from automobile paint sprays to chemicals to give wire a more sparkling look and a longer shelf life."

To be sure, not all specialty chemical companies are suffering. "In our own case, our growth rate is not slowing," said Frank J. Ryan, group vice president for chemicals at Air Products & Chemicals Inc., of Allentown, Pennsylvania. "On a volume basis, our growth rate has

been in the 8 percent to 9 percent range annually for the last several years."

To expand growth, industry executives contend they are compelled to keep increasing allocations for research and new-product development.

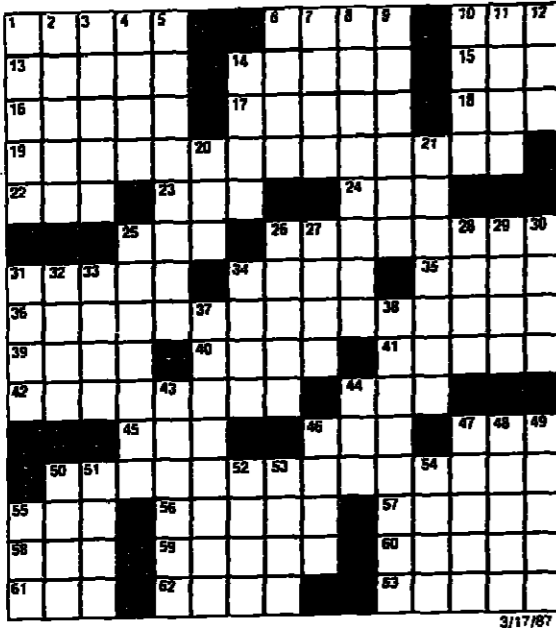
Mr. Clark of Nalco agreed, saying his company now produced more than 2,000 specialty chemicals. However, he added, "The life cycle for most specialty chemicals is only three or four years."

Despite the push by large commodity chemical companies into specialties, executives of the specialty companies say the big competitors have had little impact.

"There have been as many big chemical companies getting into specialties in recent years as there have been companies getting out," said a spokesman for the Great Lakes Chemical Corp. of West Lafayette, Indiana.

In addition, analysts say that the large chemical companies' interest in specialty chemicals has subsided, not only because of the downturn in industries using the products, but also because of the upturn in the profitability of commodity chemicals.

Large financial table with multiple columns for stock prices, dividends, and market data. Includes sections for Monday's OTC Prices and various market indices.



**ACROSS**

1 "I can't believe you, big brother?"  
6 Johann Sebastian  
10 Mandible  
13 Regular  
14 Comb form  
15 Corrida sound  
16 Toward the stern  
17 Jeopardy  
18 Weep aloud  
19 Years work with "The"  
22 Branch of sci.  
23 Apr. and Nov.  
24 "— Rosenkavalier"  
25 Linger  
26 August's shooting stars  
31 Parts legislature  
34 Plucked  
35 Plucked  
36 "The Playboy of —": Sygne  
39 Cupid  
40 Plays on words  
41 Ph. D. hurdle  
42 Yehudi and Hephzibah  
44 Use a crowbar  
45 Condition:  
46 Part of U.S.D.A.  
47 Thus, to Burns  
50 "A Portrait of the Man":  
51 Joyce  
55 Turkish title  
56 Pursue stealthily  
57 Silly  
58 Moroccan city  
59 "— of Endearment," hit film  
60 Alexander Hamilton's birthplace  
61 Football support  
62 Sp. Miss  
63 Hail

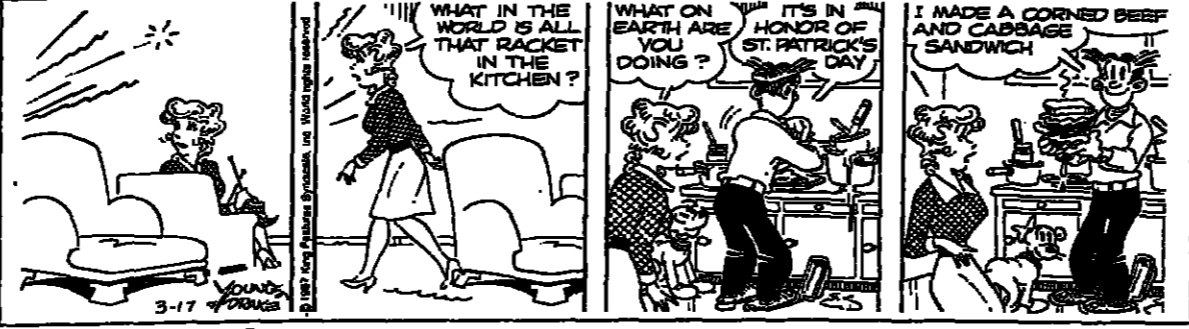
**DOWN**

1 Trample  
2 Dublin theatre  
3 Writer Dahl  
4 Departed  
5 Judgment  
6 Plot  
7 Longfellow  
8 Offspring  
9 Sacred places  
10 Banter  
11 "Thanks —"  
12 Network  
14 Chooses  
20 Gear tooth  
21 Lady —, a founder of Irish National Theatre  
25 Court case  
26 Hammer parts  
27 Bungles  
28 Soprano  
29 Petina  
30 Cousin of parsley  
31 Bases of meas. of value  
32 Check  
33 Honor, in Ulm  
34 Light gas  
35 Date  
37 Dickens's Miss Havisham, e.g.  
38 "What's the use of —?"  
43 Elevators  
44 Org. for Corey Pavin  
45 Invites  
47 Urbane  
48 Rooney or Laurie  
49 Perspire, e.g.  
50 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1958  
51 Demolish  
52 Sour  
53 College in Mich.  
54 Rare person  
55 P.M. period

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



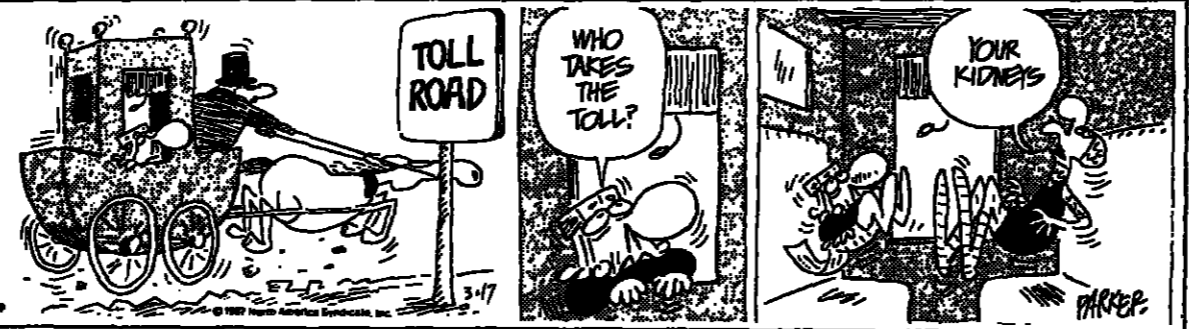
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Move III

BELZA

ORFYT

KLINTE

CURPSE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: USE "O O O O O O O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HONEY CRIME GIMLET BYWORD  
Answer: What she thought when she switched from high heels to sneakers — "IT'S A BIG LETDOWN"

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17-13	14-10	14-10
Austria	13-9	13-9	13-9
Berlin	14-7	13-7	13-7
Bombay	27-23	27-23	27-23
Buenos Aires	17-13	17-13	17-13
Calcutta	27-23	27-23	27-23
Cairo	20-16	20-16	20-16
Chennai	27-23	27-23	27-23
Colombo	27-23	27-23	27-23
Delhi	27-23	27-23	27-23
Dhaka	27-23	27-23	27-23
Hong Kong	27-23	27-23	27-23
London	17-13	17-13	17-13
Madras	27-23	27-23	27-23
Mumbai	27-23	27-23	27-23
New York	17-13	17-13	17-13
Osaka	27-23	27-23	27-23
Paris	17-13	17-13	17-13
Rangoon	27-23	27-23	27-23
Seoul	27-23	27-23	27-23
Singapore	27-23	27-23	27-23
Taipei	27-23	27-23	27-23
Tokyo	27-23	27-23	27-23
Yokohama	27-23	27-23	27-23

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 16  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	399.50	+3.15
Bombay	1490.00	+15.00
Buenos Aires	1250.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1500.00	+12.00
Chennai	1600.00	+14.00
Colombo	1700.00	+16.00
Delhi	1800.00	+18.00
Dhaka	1900.00	+20.00
Hong Kong	2000.00	+22.00
London	2100.00	+24.00
Madras	2200.00	+26.00
Mumbai	2300.00	+28.00
New York	2400.00	+30.00
Osaka	2500.00	+32.00
Paris	2600.00	+34.00
Rangoon	2700.00	+36.00
Seoul	2800.00	+38.00
Singapore	2900.00	+40.00
Taipei	3000.00	+42.00
Tokyo	3100.00	+44.00
Yokohama	3200.00	+46.00

BOOKS

**THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR**  
By Ward Just. 326 pages. \$17.95.  
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NOT every writer willingly takes on the name of patriots. Shakespeare stepped it by making Hamlet's victim his stepfather. Dostoyevsky came much closer, but still fudged a little by designating the weak-minded hysteric Smerdyakov as a kind of stand-in for the three legitimate brothers Karamazov. To make the killing of a father believable in telling a story, one needs the loftiest of issues and the largest of passions.

Ward Just strives mightily in his ninth work of fiction, "The American Ambassador." The father here is 50-year-old William North, a Bostonian of Jewish and WASP parentage who has pledged allegiance to the American way and risen through the ranks of the State Department to become a seasoned Foreign Service officer about to become ambassador to West Germany, a position he has long aspired to. The son, Bill Jr., is a disaffected young man in his middle 20s, so filled with hatred for the establishment his father represents that he has joined a German terrorist group that specializes in random bombings.

The big ideas are all in place. Senior strives to understand history, admires the fallen Lincoln and cites Nietzsche on the God-like role that fathers play to their sons. Junior rejects

history, admires Lenin's Ukrainian friend Machno, whose slogan was "Kill all civil servants," and cites Subhanshiyan on the obligation of a dying man "to go the last inch, to fully feel and appreciate the magnitude, the monstrosity, of death."

The archetypal patterns are present. Senior's Jewish father disapproves of the ambassador's assimilationist tendencies, which raises the question in the reader's mind whether Junior is a victim of rootlessness. Junior clearly suffers from Oedipal conflicts: He overidentifies with an African revolutionary whose father was once forced to shoot: he was once suspended from prep school for standing idly by while a black student beat up an English teacher for criticizing his grammar.

And history is eloquently invoked. Junior holds Senior responsible for Palestine, Iran, Africa, even by implication the firebombing of Hamburg. Senior sees Junior as part of "an entire culture in Germany" that "been stunned, by the memory of the Nazis, and the advent of the Americans." As an old German friend explains to Senior's wife, Elinor, the members of this culture "see the Americans as barbarians, the great colonialists; people like me are weaklings and traitors, American puppets. Fanats. The governments of Europe are only the creatures of the Americans, American money, American culture, American CIA. They see a world out of control and want only to hasten the process, start it spinning faster and faster until it — melts."

In short, both father and son are potentially historical figures, and if both had been confined at their best by just, their conflict might have achieved tragic proportion. But unfortunately the cards are hopelessly stacked. While Bill North Sr. is a wise, if slightly ponderous man, loving to his wife and kind to the boy who occupies the bed next to his in the hospital where he's just had an old piece of strap removed (the African revolutionary he shot was not entirely passive); Bill North Jr. is basically not much more than a cliché-ridden brat. And by the time he finally trips his father in the Berlin Zoo, we are as much about the show-down as we would for a cowboy, a steamroller and a crippled rabbit. What, in the point, we want to know. The trivial aspires seems to be: beware of children; beware of vicious, damaged, incomprehensible children.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne  
Karpov in the 13th game of their last match.

PROBABLY Bobby Fischer, world champion from 1972 to 1975, scored more quick kills against world-class opponents than anyone else.

However, the new champion, Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union, achieved an impressive emulation of Fischer in the OHR International Tournament in Brussels, his first tournament since winning the title. Kasparov's defeat of the British grandmaster John Nunn in their second encounter in this double-round event was accomplished in a surprising 18 moves. The conservative way the game began — as symmetrical Neo-Gruenfeld defense after 7 P-P, P-P — was something Kasparov learned from their last championship match. Kasparov had never tried previously as White.

The principle of playing White is a symmetrical formation is to discover a good move that Black cannot copy. The thought would be that the defense has to break the symmetry in a disadvantageous way. Thus, after 8...N-K5, it would be no light matter to develop with 8...N-B3? because 9...N-N3, P-N3 gives Black a backward QBP on a half-open file. Yet Nunn was not nipped. He had at his disposal the formula with 8...P-K3; 9...O-O-O, KN-Q2, which Kasparov, as Black, had used to obtain a secure draw against

He saw the future of 18...Q-K2; 19...B-Q5ch, B-K3; 20...N-K3; 20...Q-R3; 20...R-N1, P-N3; 21...B-Bch, K-R1; 22...Q-R3, B-Q3; 23...N-B7ch, K-N3; 24...N-K3; 25...N-K3, B-Q3; 26...N-K3, B-Q3; 27...N-K3, B-Q3; 28...N-K3, B-Q3; 29...N-K3, B-Q3; 30...N-K3, B-Q3; 31...N-K3, B-Q3; 32...N-K3, B-Q3; 33...N-K3, B-Q3; 34...N-K3, B-Q3; 35...N-K3, B-Q3; 36...N-K3, B-Q3; 37...N-K3, B-Q3; 38...N-K3, B-Q3; 39...N-K3, B-Q3; 40...N-K3, B-Q3; 41...N-K3, B-Q3; 42...N-K3, B-Q3; 43...N-K3, B-Q3; 44...N-K3, B-Q3; 45...N-K3, B-Q3; 46...N-K3, B-Q3; 47...N-K3, B-Q3; 48...N-K3, B-Q3; 49...N-K3, B-Q3; 50...N-K3, B-Q3; 51...N-K3, B-Q3; 52...N-K3, B-Q3; 53...N-K3, B-Q3; 54...N-K3, B-Q3; 55...N-K3, B-Q3; 56...N-K3, B-Q3; 57...N-K3, B-Q3; 58...N-K3, B-Q3; 59...N-K3, B-Q3; 60...N-K3, B-Q3; 61...N-K3, B-Q3; 62...N-K3, B-Q3; 63...N-K3, B-Q3; 64...N-K3, B-Q3; 65...N-K3, B-Q3; 66...N-K3, B-Q3; 67...N-K3, B-Q3; 68...N-K3, B-Q3; 69...N-K3, B-Q3; 70...N-K3, B-Q3; 71...N-K3, B-Q3; 72...N-K3, B-Q3; 73...N-K3, B-Q3; 74...N-K3, B-Q3; 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